Appendix II

FEMA's Potential Fire Hazard Severity Forms

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has developed a number of guides and procedures to assist communities, counties, and states with assessing risk for a variety of natural hazards, including wildfire. One approach that FEMA recommends is to assess communities using a variety of standardized evaluation criteria. The forms on the following pages detail the assessments completed for a variety of communities within Adams County using these standardized forms and their criteria.

The first evaluation completed for these communities is the **Fire Hazard Severity** determination. This form uses a variety of criteria in order to make a categorical ranking for each community. The Fire Hazard Severity Table (below) determines fire hazard severity based on the standard FEMA uses to compare (for example) Washington County, Idaho, with another county in Idaho, or any other state. Communities may have more than one classification depending on the degrees of the slope and fuel models. For example, if someone were to observe an average of five critical fire weather days per year in a given area, observe heavy fuel, and less than 40° slopes, then that community is in a high fire hazard area. If the average number of days of critical fire weather per year increases above eight, that community would be in an extreme fire hazard area. The table is subjective, but allows comparisons between communities.

Fire Hazard Severity

	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year		2 to 7 Days/Year			> 8 Days/Year			
	Slope (%)			Slope (%)			Slope (%)		
Fuel Classification	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61
Light Fuel	М	М	М	М	М	М	М	М	Н
Medium Fuel	М	М	Н	Н	Н	Н	Е	Е	Е
Heavy Fuel	Н	Н	Н	Н	Е	Е	Е	Е	Е

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

M = Moderate hazard H = High hazard E = Extreme hazard

(from FEMA's "Understanding Your Risks; identifying hazards and estimating losses", August 2001, FEMA 386-2) State and local mitigation planning how-to-guide.)

Critical Fire Weather Frequency (CFWF) is not recorded by agencies operating in the state of Idaho. Red Flag Warnings posted by the US Forest Service and other agencies is roughly analogous to the CFWF but not identical. Daily readings from weather service stations was accessed to determine a county wide ranking of 2 to 7 days per year average. In any given year, the actual number of days observed may be more or less.

Slope was determined from an interactive GIS layer by creating a polygon around a community representing the area that most likely encompasses the immediate threat area to the community

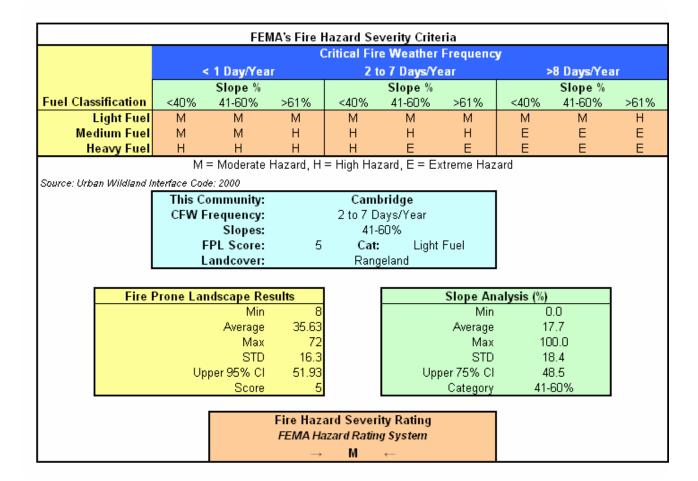
from a wildfire. The average slope for that polygon was calculated along with statistics on this average. Using recommendations from FEMA publications, the steepest 75% of the region was used to represent the slope impact on wildfires. For this reason, the category for slope will generally appear to be steeper than observations on the ground might otherwise indicate.

Fuel classification was determined from the Fire Prone Landscapes assessment described in the Plan. This assessment created data ranked from 0 (low) to 100 (high). As was done with the slope calculation, fire prone landscapes scores were averaged for the impact area and statistics were determined for the amount of variation. The highest 95% of values were used to calculate the impact of fuels on wildland fires around communities. Resulting values were divided by 10 to create a scale from 1 to 10 for this analysis. These values (0-10) were used in combination with the ground cover (rangeland or forestland) to assign light, medium, and high categories. Light fuels were assigned to rangeland areas regardless of the Fire Prone Landscape rating. Medium fuels were forestland cover types with a Fire Prone Landscapes ranking from 0 to 5, with Heavy fuels assigned to forestlands with a score of 6 and higher.

A final classification was selected based on this information with the lowest category on the form Moderate, then to High and finally Extreme. The FEMA forms do not have a category for Low. This score was then reported on the header of the Wildfire Hazard Rating Form.

The **Wildfire Hazard Rating Form** differs from the **Fire Hazard Severity** form in that the latter describes the environmental factors potentially affecting a community or subdivision, while the former describes actual factors leading to the ability of residents and emergency service personnel to respond to the event of a wildfire. The Wildfire Hazard Rating Form is competed using subjective observations of a community. These ratings will change over time and should be updated as needed to better reflect changes in each community.

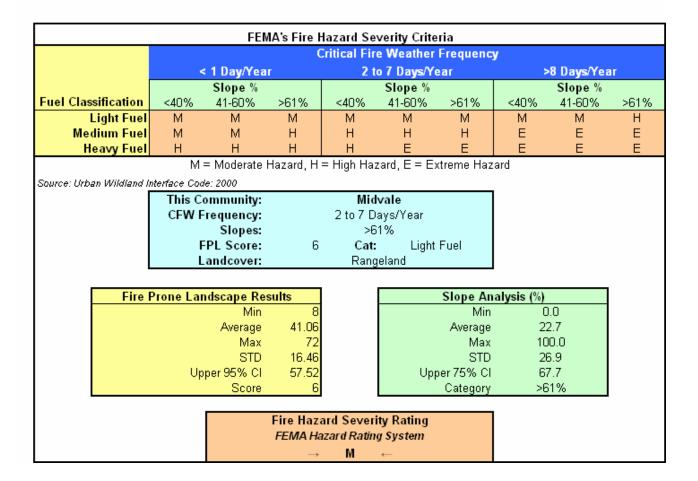
Cambridge



Wildfire Hazard Rating Form Washington County, Idaho Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community:	Camb	ridge	Da	ate: 1-Aug-03
Landcover:			Number of Structur	res: 690
WUI Condition:	Occluded Condition	-	namper of Structure	
	dfire Hazard Rating:	Low Hazard	Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Modera	te Hazard
			cated in the northern end of the county. It is	
			re protection is excellent but travel distances	•
equipment can be extre	eme. As this area grov	vs increased resour	ces may be needed. Evaluator:	Duman
		Points		Points
A. Community De	sign		C. Topography	
1. Ingress / Egress			Predominant Slope	
Three or more prir		<u>1</u>	≤ 8%1	1
	mary roads2		> 8% ≤ 20%4	
	One Road3		> 20% ≤ 30%7 > 30% - 40	
One-way-in, oi	ne-way-out5		> 30%10	
2. Width of Primary re	oads		D. Roofing Material	
20 fe	et or more1	1	Class A Rated1	
20 f	eet or less3		Class B Rated3	3
			Class C Rated5	
Accessibility			Non-Rated Roofing material10	
Road grade :	5% or less1	1		
Road grade 5	% or more3		E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
Road grade 10	1% or more5		500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1	
			Hydrant farther than 1,000' or	
4. Secondary Road T			draft site2	
Loop roads, cul-de			Water Source within 20 minutes or	
outside turning radius			less, round trip5	5
	or greater1		Water source farther than 20	
Cul-de-sac turnaro			minutes, but less than 45 minutes7	
	nan 45 feet2	2	Water source farther than 45	
Dead-end roads (minutes round trip10	
	s in length3		E Evistina Buildina Construction	Matariala
Dead-end roa	-		F. Existing Building Construction	Materials
than 20	0 feet long5		Non-combustible siding/deck1 Non-combustible siding	
5. Average lot size			BUT a combustable deck5	5
	es or larger1		Combustible siding and deck10	
	< 10 acres3		compactible claiming and decik	
	≤ 1 acre5	5	G. Utilities	
	- 1 40.00		All underground utilities1	
6. Street Signs			One underground, one above ground3	
Signs with names an	d numbers1		All above ground5	- 5
	es present2	2	· ·	
No St	treet Signs5		H. Fire Protection Services	
	ŭ		Good Rural Department Coverage1	1
B. Vegetation			Limited Rural Department Coverage5	
1. Fire Prone Landsc	ape Rating		No Rural Department Coverage10	
	- 10 scale 1-10	5	ap	
			Tatal Ocean For C	
2. Defensible Space			Total Score For Community	38
	nore of site1	1	[a. a.]	
	0%,≤70%3		Rating Scale Moderate Haz	
S 3	30% of site5		High Haz	
			Extreme Haz	.ara OOT

Midvale

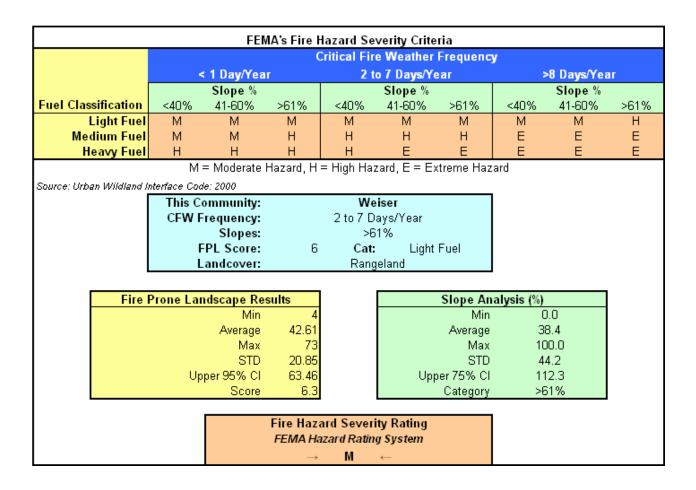


Wildfire Hazard Rating Form Washington County, Idaho Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Midv	rale	Date	:1-Aug-03
Landcover: Rangeland		Number of Structures	: 625
WUI Condition: Occluded Condition	-		
Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating:	Low Hazard	Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate F	lazard
		uld threaten outlying homes and other structure	S.
There are also several abandoned farmhouse:	s and lone hay barns	along the outskirts of this community which co	ould
complicate fire fighting efforts. In general, this	•		uman
	Points		Points
A. Community Design		C. Topography	
1. Ingress / Egress		Predominant Slope	
Three or more primary roads1	1	≤ 8%1	
Two or more primary roads2		> 8% ≤ 20%4	4
One Road3		> 20% ≤ 30%7	
One-way-in, one-way-out5		> 30%10	
2. Width of Primary roads		D. Roofing Material	
20 feet or more1	1	Class A Rated1	
20 feet or less3		Class B Rated3	3
		Class C Rated5	
3. Accessibility		Non-Rated Roofing material10	
Road grade 5% or less1	1		
Road grade 5% or more3		E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
Road grade 10% or more5		500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1	
		Hydrant farther than 1,000' or	
Secondary Road Terminus		draft site2	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with		Water Source within 20 minutes or	_
outside turning radius of 45 feet		less, round trip5	5
or greater1 Cul-de-sac turnaround radius		Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes7	
is less than 45 feet2	2	Water source farther than 45	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or		minutes round trip10	
less in length3		minates round tripro	
Dead-end roads greater		F. Existing Building Construction M	aterials
than 200 feet long5		Non-combustible siding/deck1	
<u>2</u> -2- : ig		Non-combustible siding	
5. Average lot size		BUT a combustable deck5	5
10 acres or larger1		Combustible siding and deck10	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres3	4		
≤ 1 acre5		G. Utilities	
S. Store et Sierre		All underground utilities1	
6. Street Signs Signs with names and numbers1	'	One underground, one above ground3	5
Signs with names present2	2	All above ground5	
No Street Signs5		H. Fire Protection Services	
No otreet digitaa		Good Rural Department Coverage1	1
B. Vegetation		Limited Rural Department Coverage5	
Fire Prone Landscape Rating		No Rural Department Coverage10	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6		
2. Defensible Conse		Total Saara For Community	42
2. Defensible Space		Total Score For Community	43
70% or more of site1		Dating Cools Madenta II	AE CE
≥ 30%, ≤ 70%3 ≤ 30% of site5	3	Rating Scale Moderate Hazard High Hazard	
2 30 % of Site0		Extreme Hazard	

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Weiser



Wildfire Hazard Rating Form Washington County, Idaho Fire Mitigation Plan

	THIS SELECTION TO	
Name of Community: Weiser	Date:	1-Aug-03
Landcover: Rangeland	Number of Structures:	3087
WUI Condition: Urban Condition	_	
Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazar	rd Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Ha	zard
	ast of town presents a moderate risk of wildfire, the primary	
	burning to escape. In addition, the railroad and the nearby	
mill represent some potential ignition sources.	Evaluator: Dun	
Points		Points
A. Community Design	C. Topography	
1. Ingress / Egress	Predominant Slope	
Three or more primary roads1		1
Two or more primary roads2	> 8% ≤ 20%4	
One Road3		
One-way-in, one-way-out5	> 30%10 _	
2. Width of Primary roads	D. Roofing Material	
20 feet or more1		1
20 feet of fillore1	1	
	Class C Rated5	
3. Accessibility	Non-Rated Roofing material10	
Road grade 5% or less1		
Road grade 5% or more3	E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
Road grade 10% or more5	500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000'1	1
	Hydrant farther than 1,000' or	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	draft site2	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with	Water Source within 20 minutes or	
outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater1	less, round trip5 _ 1 Water source farther than 20	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius	minutes, but less than 45 minutes7	
is less than 45 feet2	Water source farther than 45	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or	minutes round trip10	
less in length3	· -	
Dead-end roads greater	F. Existing Building Construction Ma	terials
than 200 feet long5	Non-combustible siding/deck1	1
	Non-combustible siding	
5. Average lot size	BUT a combustable deck5	
10 acres or larger1	Combustible siding and deck10	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres3 ≤ 1 acre5	5 G. Utilities	
2 I acre5	All underground utilities1	
6. Street Signs	One underground, one above ground3	
Signs with names and numbers1	All above ground5	5
Signs with names present2		
No Street Signs5	H. Fire Protection Services	
	Good Rural Department Coverage1	1
B. Vegetation	Limited Rural Department Coverage5	
Fire Prone Landscape Rating	No Rural Department Coverage10	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6	
2. Defencible Space	Total Sacra For Community	20
2. Defensible Space	Total Score For Community	28
70% or more of site1 ≥ 30%,≤ 70%3	Rating Scale Moderate Hazard	45-65
≥ 30%, ≤ 70%5	High Hazard	45-65 66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.